(LIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2731.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1798.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *September* 20.

WE are searching ſtill after French republicans, who are carried as priſoners into the palais of the French conſulſhip, guarded by 200 janiſſaries. Thoſe Frenchmen which were at Adrianople and Rodoſto, were all tranſported to this place, and confined in the aforeſaid palais.

In that port, as alſo in all the harbours of the Levant, orders have been iſſued to ſequeſter all French merchandiſe and property, which has every where been done. The commiſſioners Ruffin, the two interpreters, Dauton and Franchini, Fleuzat, the ſecretaries Tiſer and Tidoux—and general Menan, who formerly was in the ſervice of this government, have all been arreſted, and thrown into the priſon of the ſeven towers.

VIENNA, *September* 17.

The captain Pacha has returned to Conſtantinople, and is preparing to ſail with the Ottoman ſquadron, to proceed, as it is thought, to Egypt with the troops that are aſſembling from all points of the Ottoman empire.

September 20.

Our court continues its warlike preparations with increaſed vigour, ſince the news of the defeat of the French fleet. The Hungarian grenadiers, and five regiments of horſe, have received orders to proceed to Italy, and the Waraddins are in Dalmatia. The Auſtrian army extends from Zara to Carlſtadt, Laibach, Klagenfurth, Brixen, and Verona; it conſiſts of 130,000 foot, and 30,000 horſe.

The Ruſſians march in two columns, one of which proceeds from Kaminick and the other from Brodi. Several Ruſſian officers are already arrived at Lemberg, to make the neceſſary preparations for the march of theſe columns, one of which is to proceed to Caſenau and Hungary, and the others to Teſchen and Moravia.

September 29.

The lateſt accounts from Egypt received at Conſtantinople, although they do not make mention of any engagement between Buonaparte and the Arabs, yet repreſent his ſituation as very critical; as an army of from 60 to 70,000 men is ſaid to have nearly ſurrounded him.

When the Ruſſian fleet under vice-admiral Uſchakow at firſt appeared in the channel before Conſtantinople, his men received every kind of refreſhments, and the beſt proviſions, by order of the Sublime Porte. The lately appointed grand vizier, Juſſuph Pacha, who has already been twice before appointed to this ſtation, was alſo formerly Turkiſh ambaſſador at the court of London, and is favourably diſpoſed towards the Britiſh. The diſplacement of the late grand vizier, Mahemet Pacha, and the mufti, both of whom, againſt the knowledge of the divan, wiſhed to ſee the expedition of the French in Egypt proſper, and are even ſaid to have ſanctioned it, took place on the 31ſt Auguſt, immediately after which the declaration of war againſt France was made by the Porte.

No doubt is at preſent entertained that a triple alliance is formed between Ruſſia, England, and the Porte.

General Buonaparte, after his landing in Egypt, iſſued a proclamation, wherein he ordains that every ſoldier who is guilty of plundering or any other atrocity, or who of his own will levies contributions, ſhall be ſhot; and every diviſion ſhall be reſponſible for the irregularity of each individual member. The authoriſed commiſſaries only are empowered to levy contributions for the army, and the money is to be placed immediately in the military cheſt.

Laſt Thurſday the Turkiſh ambaſſador accidently paſſed one of the moſt populous ſquares of our city. The people, who had collected in crowds, clapped their hands and cried, "Long live the Ottoman Porte." The ambaſſador, not underſtanding this, was very uneaſy: when, however, the cauſe was explained to him, he commanded his coach to ſtop, and alighted, and thanked the public in ſuch an engaging manner, that it produced redoubled applauſe.

FRANCFORT, *October* 9.

We have juſt received the pleaſing intelligence that a number of the French troops are on the point of leaving their poſition on the right ſide of the Rhine. This movement is accredited, and we believe has already taken place; as the head quarters of the French have removed from Friedberg towards Wetzlar; and the number of French troops this ſide the Rhine, may not exceed 60,000 men; but notwithſtanding theſe favourable appearances, our government will continue its warlike attitude, as there is reaſon to ſuſpect the ſincerity of the French to conclude a peace with the Empire. Their late memorial on that ſubject did not meet with general belief. Opinions, however, are various. Some view it as the forerunner of a ſudden peace; while others, who pretend to underſtand matters more profoundly, aſſert that a new breach between this government and the French republic will take place. And it is certain, that the reinforcements of both parties continue ſtill in Italy, while the courier for public diſpatches between Berlin and Paris is continually going and coming.

A courier from admiral Nelſon has arrived at Naples, in which he informs the Engliſh ambaſſador, Hamilton, that he would not leave the coaſt of Egypt before he had deſtroyed entirely the remaining French veſſels lying at Alexandria, to prevent general Buonaparte's retreat to Europe.

The lateſt diſpatches received from Naples bring an account alſo of an unexpected inſurrection of the inhabitants of Malta againſt the French, becauſe they intended to rob them of the ſilver work and ornaments of the churches.

REGENBURG, *October* 4.

The general Van Straeder, who is deſtined at Friedberg, has iſſued orders, on the receipt of a courier from Vienna to all the artillery encamped at Braunau to join him immediately. It is ſaid that another body of 40,000 men, of the Imperial troops, are ordered to be ſtationed about Ulm.

Yeſterday paſſed through here two Imperial regiments of cavalry of Uhlans.

Two Imperial officers of diſtinction have been diſpatched from hence as couriers to count Lehrbach at Raſtadt.

HAGUE, *October* 9.

The new French envoy, Lombard Van Langres, arrived here on the 5th, when citizen Schimmelpenninck, who had hitherto deferred his acceptation of the appointment of envoy extraordinary to Paris, accepted the appointment, and actually departed a few hours afterward. The ſudden appointment and arrival of the new French envoy, muſt have been produced by reaſons of importance, and created among different parties, much ſpeculation. General Daendels dined with him on the firſt day of his arrival, and the day before yeſterday the miniſter preſented his credentials. Buſy report aſſerts that the new French miniſter has for one of his objects, the raiſing of 70,000 young men: but we hope it is without foundation.

COPENHAGEN, *October* 9.

From the embaſſy of the chamberlain Bille to the emperor of Morocco, we have to relate the following:—The preſent emperor is an uncommonly well made man; his age may be 30 years; he is of a very ſocial diſpoſition, and appears to govern with much energy and humanity. He is not a warrior, after the uſage of Muſſelmen; but has reſigned the military department to his brother Muley Saib. In the civil department his confidence reſts on his firſt (or prime) miniſter, Ben Ottoman. Of the nations which are cloſely allied with the emperor, the Spaniſh ſeems to be the moſt favoured, and the Britiſh the leaſt.—The eſteem in which the Daniſh nation is held in that country is fully evinced by the manner in which our ambaſſador has been received and is treated.

PARIS, *September* 30.

On the ſubject of increaſing our army with 200,000 men, the following proclamation, dictated by Chenier to the French people, was yeſterday decreed: Frenchmen, in the moment that the legiſlative body, the repreſentatives of a happy people, recommend to you the neceſſity of enrolling yourſelves, imperious circumſtances demand of us to repreſent to you all the advantages which will reſult therefrom. It calls for 200,000 additional men to participate the honour of defending their country. This is not done with an idea of letting aſide the deſire of peace; which is ardently wiſhed: No—it wiſhes conſtantly for this happy event, when the ſword ſhall remain amongſt the trophies of this great nation, which may then be able to apply itſelf to agriculture, to ſcience, and to the encouragement of the fine arts. The clouds which darken the politics horizon of Europe cannot be too ſoon diſperſed. France has made every ſacrifice which humanity and honour warranted. In the midſt of her glorious conqueſts, ſhe has ſet to herſelf bounds; ſhe has ceaſed to combat when ſhe had it in her power to extend her victories. But if we muſt have recourſe again to arms, the two conſtituted authorities of the republic will give the ſignal for victory. Haſten, therefore, Frenchmen, to join the army.

October 8.

The miniſter plenipotentiary of Portugal has ſet out on his return to Madrid. He was not in poſſeſſion of ſufficient powers, but if he received thoſe of a more extenſive nature from his court, and more conformable to the wiſhes of the French government, it is probable enough that the negotiation will be carried on through the channel of the Spaniſh cabinet.

PLYMOUTH, *October* 8.

This morning arrived in Hamoaze, the Lurcher cutter, of 12 guns, lieutenant Betts, from the fleet under the command of lord Bridport; ſhe left them laſt Friday, off Ushant, conſiſting of 9 ſail of the line, all well, at which time they had not ſeen any thing of the French fleet from Breſt. His lordſhip had diſpatched four ſhips of the line in queſt of them, but no news has been received from them ſince they parted. It is generally conjectured that they are gone to Newfoundland.

LIVERPOOL, *October* 13.

The Dublin papers of Wedneſday and Thurſday laſt which we received this morning, contain ſome moſt dreadful details of atrocities committed by Holt's banditti, which, in ſpite of every exertion, continues to harraſs and diſtreſs a verry large tract of country in the vicinity of Dublin, and always eſcapes into the mountains when purſued or menaced with a ſuperior force.

Among others, captain Hume, one of the members in parliament for the county of Wicklow, was lately ſhot at the head of a party of his corps by ſome of Holt's gang, who immediately effected their eſcape. The lord lieutenant, notwithſtanding many aſſertions and inſinuations to the contrary, continues to be extremely popular with all parties, and his merciful and moderate, though vigorous proceedings (except by a very few whom a party zeal has irritated to extravagance) are applauded by every one.

October 15.

Extract of a private letter from Dublin, October 10th:

"I have juſt ſeen a letter from Middleton, near Cork, which ſtates, that a tremendous cannonade was heard at ſea on the 7th inſtant, that an American veſſel had juſt come in, which had been captured by the French fleet, and retaken by one of our frigates; and that the Engliſh and French fleets on Saturday were very near each other.

"There is no doubt but an engagement of ſome ſort has taken place off the weſt coaſt of Ireland, but whether between ſingle ſhips or ſquadrons I cannot judge, but the prevailing opinion is, the ſquadrons.

"The ſtate of the counties of Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford, is dreadful to a humane mind; twenty or thirty people are aſſaſſinated every week by the murderous banditti who are no longer ſtyled rebels, as they have no other object in view but murder and plunder. Holt ſtill bids defiance to all the forces that have been ſent againſt him."

FALMOUTH, (Jam.) *October* 20.

Extract of a letter from Honduras, dated Auguſt 6.

"My ſituation with that of every one here, is very uncertain; at preſent the Spaniards are within 42 miles of us, in large force, coming to attack us, two deſerters from their army have come in, and are kept on board the Merlin ſloop of war. A boat came in yeſterday, in ſix hours from reconnoitring them; their force is computed to be about four or five thouſand; the force we have to oppoſe them may be about nine hundred men, ſeven hundred of whom are negroes, but the fineſt fellows I ever ſaw together; all able bodied men."

Extract of a letter from Honduras, dated Auguſt 18.

"By the public diſpatches which go by this conveyance, and the advice of other friends, you will, no doubt, be made fully acquainted with the unfortunate ſituation of this country. The near approach of a Spaniſh fleet has rendered it neceſſary to collect the whole of our negro ſtrength, who, with ourſelves, are at preſent performing military duty under martial law, and are in daily expectation of an attack. The fleet lies about 45 miles to the northward of this, in number about 13 ſail, conſiſting of ſix gun-boats, four of which carry an eighteen-pounder in the bow, and the other two a twenty-four; a ſchooner of 20 guns, and ſeven or eight other ſchooners and ſloops otherwiſe equipped; however, the length of time they have given us, has enabled us to get into a tolerable good ſtate of defence, and we are in hopes to give them a warm reception."

Extract of another letter, dated Auguſt 21.

"Since my letter, two days ago, I find there is a requeſt going forward from many of our inhabitants, that in caſe there ſhould not be any proſpect of a ſpeedy peace, and if it ſhould not be poſſible to ſend any further protection a ſhip of war or two, it is their with that tranſports may come down for a removal from hence, either to your place, or to the Bahama iſlands."

BOSTON, *December* 11.

Notwithſtanding what is contained in letters received at this ſouthward, we believe Touſſaint will de-

clare Hiſpaniola independent of France. Frequent intelligence has been brought by reſpectable captains who had converſed with Touſſaint and his friends, that he meant to take the government into his own hands, and declared the iſland independent—a part of this verified—and the other is from this the more to be expected. Another circumſtance aſſiſts greatly in making us tenacious of our opinion. General Maitland, before the evacuation of Port-au-Prince, the Mole, &c. had many ſecret conferences with Touſſaint—and Britiſh Weſt-India papers aſſert, that the evacuation was by no means neceſſary from the want of ability to maintain the poſſeſſions to the Engliſh. Suſpicions of general Maitland's fidelity were publicly expreſſed. Yet the general embarked for England, after the evacuation. Is it not then probable that the plan of neutralizing Hiſpaniola, was ſubmitted to and approved by him—and that the evacuation by the Britiſh was a conſequence? If divulged to the world it might have been prevented.

Touſſaint may have ſent diſpatches to France to inform the Directory of the event, to tell them of his ability to maintain his pretenſions—and to aſſure them they might trade there, if agreeable to them, as other foreigners ſhould do.

Britiſh papers ſpeak with confidence of the rapid approach of a new convulſion at Paris. The Directory, they ſeem aſſured, will make an effort to eſtabliſh their ſupremacy and permanency—and to overthrow the legiſlative bodies.

Some French papers praiſe the meaſures of our government, and the ſpirit of federal citizens. They confeſs we are real republicans—that we have reſented Britiſh innovations—and ſhould be inconſiſtent not to reſent French.

Violent diſturbances prevail in the Roman and Helvetian republics. It is ſaid the emperor demands the ſuppreſſion of the former.

By ſome articles under our foreign head, it is highly probable the Britiſh ſquadron has met the late fleet from Breſt. If ſo no one can doubt of the proper diſpoſal of them.

A well contrived plan for ſetting fire to *Port Malo* in *France*, was diſcovered and fruſtrated.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 19.

Laſt evening arrived in this city, Mr. Jacob Mayer, conſul of the United States at St. Domingo, accompanied by a French gentleman, who we are informed is intruſted with an important miſſion from general Touſſaint, to the executive of the United States. The ſource from which our information is derived, precludes the ſmalleſt doubt of its authenticity.

Annapolis, December 27.

The following anſwer to the Preſident's ſpeech was agreed upon, on the 14th inſtant, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

To JOHN ADAMS, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives unite with you in deploring the effects of the deſolating malady, by which the ſeat of government, and other parts of our country, have recently been viſited. In calling our attention to the fatality of its repeated ravages, and inviting us to conſider the expediency of exerciſing our conſtitutional powers in aid of the health laws of the reſpective ſtates, your recommendation is ſanctioned by the dictates of humanity and liberal policy. On this intereſting ſubject we feel the neceſſity of adopting every wiſe expedient for preventing a calamity ſo diſtreſſing to individual ſufferers, and ſo prejudicial to our national commerce.

That our finances are in a proſperous ſtate, notwithſtanding the commercial derangements reſulting from this calamity, and from external embarraſſments, is a ſatisfactory manifeſtation of the great extent and ſolidity of the public reſources. Connected with this ſituation of our fiſcal concerns, the aſſurance that the legal proviſions for obtaining revenue by direct taxation will fulfil the views of the legiſlature, is peculiarly acceptable.

Deſirous as we are that all cauſes of hoſtility may be removed by the amicable adjuſtment of national difference, we learn with ſatisfaction, that, in purſuance of our treaties with Spain and with Great-Britain, advances have been made for definitively ſettling the controverſies relative to the ſouthern and the north eaſtern limits of the United States.—With ſimilar ſentiments have we received your information, that the proceedings under commiſſions, authoriſed by the ſame treaties, afford to a reſpectable portion of our citizens, the proſpect of a final deciſion on their claims for maritime injuries committed by ſubjects of thoſe powers.

It would be the theme of mutual felicitation, were we aſſured of experiencing ſimilar moderation and juſtice from the French republic, between which and the United States differences have unhappily ariſen. But this is denied us by the ultimate failure of the meaſures which have been taken by this government towards an amicable adjuſtment of thoſe differences and by the various inadmiſſible pretenſions on the part of that nation.

The continuing in force the decree of January laſt, to which you have more particularly pointed our attention, ought, of itſelf, to be conſidered as demonſtrative of the real intentions of the French government.—That decree proclaims a predatory warfare againſt the unqueſtionable rights of neutral commerce; which with our means of defence, our intereſt and our honour command us to repel. It, therefore, now becomes the United States to be as determined in reſiſtance as they have been patient in ſuffering, and condeſcending in negotiation.

While thoſe who direct the affairs of France perſiſt in the enforcement of decrees ſo hoſtile to our eſſential rights, their conduct forbids us to confide in any of their profeſſions of amity.

As therefore the conduct of France hitherto exhibits nothing which ought to change or relax our meaſures of defence, the policy of extending and invigorating thoſe meaſures demands our ſedulous attention. The ſudden and remarkable advantages which this country has experienced from a ſmall naval armament, ſufficiently prove the utility of its eſtabliſhment. As it reſpects the guarding of our coaſt, the protection of our trade, and the facility of ſafely tranſporting the means of territorial defence to every part of our maritime frontier, an adequate naval force muſt be conſidered as an important object of national policy. Nor do we heſitate to adopt the opinion, that, whether negotiations with France are reſumed or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indiſpenſable.

In this conjecture of affairs, while with you we recognize our abundant cauſe of gratitude to the Supreme Diſpoſer of events for the ordinary bleſſings of Providence, we regard, as of high national importance the manifeſtation, in our country, of a magnanimous ſpirit of reſiſtance to foreign domination. This ſpirit merits to be cheriſhed and invigorated, by every branch of government, as the eſtimable pledge of national proſperity and glory.

Diſdaining a reliance on foreign protection; wanting no foreign guarantee of our liberties; reſolving to maintain our national independence againſt every attempt to deſpoil us of this ineſtimable treaſure; we confide, under Providence, in the patriotiſm and energies of the people of theſe United States for defeating the hoſtile enterpriſes of any foreign power.

To adopt with prudent foreſight ſuch ſyſtematical meaſures as may be expedient for calling forth thoſe energies wherever the national exigencies may require, whether on the ocean, or on our own territory.—and to reconcile with the proper ſecurity of revenue the convenience of mercantile enterpriſe, of which ſo great a proportion of the public reſources depends—are objects of moment, which ſhall be duly regarded in the courſe of our deliberations.

Fully as we accord with you in opinion that the United States ought not to ſubmit to the humiliation of ſending another miniſter to France, without previous aſſurances ſufficiently determinate that he will be duly accredited, we have heard, with cordial acquieſcence, the declaration of your purpoſe, ſteadily to obſerve thoſe maxims of humane and pacific policy by which the United States have hitherto been governed. While it is left with France to take the requiſite ſteps for accommodation, it is worthy the chief magiſtrate of a free people, to make known to the world, that juſtice on the part of France will annihilate every obſtacle to the reſtoration of a friendly intercourſe, and that the executive authority of this country will reſpect the ſacred rights of embaſſy. At the ſame time, the wiſdom and deciſion, which have characteriſed your paſt adminiſtration, aſſure us that no illuſory profeſſions will ſeduce you into any abandonment of the rights which belong to the United States, as free and independent.

The PRESIDENT's REPLY.

To the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

GENTLEMEN,

MY ſincere acknowledgments are due the Houſe of Repreſentatives for this excellent addreſs, ſo conſonant to the character of repreſentatives of a great and free people. The judgment and feelings of a nation I believe were never more truly expreſſed by their repreſentatives, than thoſe of our conſtituents by your decided declaration that with our means of defence, our intereſt and honour command us to repel a predatory warfare againſt the unqueſtionable rights of neutral commerce. That it becomes the United States to be as determined in reſiſtance as they have been patient in ſuffering, and condeſcending in negotiation. That while thoſe who direct the affairs of France, perſiſt in the enforcement of decrees ſo hoſtile to our eſſential rights, their conduct forbids us, to confide in any of their profeſſions or amity—That an adequate naval force muſt be conſidered as an important object of national policy, and that whether negotiations with France are reſumed or not, vigorous preparations for war will be alike indiſpenſable.

The generous diſdain you ſo coolly and deliberately expreſs, of a reliance on foreign protection, wanting no foreign guarantee of our liberties, reſolving to maintain our national independence againſt every attempt to deſpoil us of this ineſtimable treaſure, will meet the full approbation of every ſound underſtanding, and exulting applauſes from the heart of every faithful American.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your candid approbation of my ſentiments on the ſubject of negotiation, and for the declaration of your opinion that the policy of extending and invigorating our meaſures of defence, and the adoption with prudent foreſight of ſuch ſyſtematical meaſures as may be expedient for calling forth the energies of our country, whatever the national exigencies may require, whether on the ocean or on our own territory, will demand your moſt ſedulous attention.

At the ſame time, I take the liberty to aſſure you, it ſhall be my vigilant endeavour that no illuſory profeſſions ſhall ſeduce me into any abandonment of the rights which belong to the United States as a free and independent nation.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, December 14.

*** THE GAZETTE, No. 2711, *completes the year with all our cuſtomers.*

An ACT limitting the time within which claims againſt the United States, for credits on the books of the treaſury, may be preſented for allowance.

BE *it enacted, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That all credits on the books of the treaſury of the United States, for tranſactions during the late war, which, according to the courſe of the treaſury, have hitherto been diſcharged by iſſuing certificates of regiſtered debt, ſhall be for ever barred and precluded from ſettlement or allowance, unleſs claimed by the proper creditors, or their legal repreſentatives, on or before the firſt day of March, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine. And the ſecretary of the treaſury is hereby required to cauſe this act to be publiſhed in one or more of the public papers of each ſtate.

Signed, JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

THEODORE SEDGWICK, *Preſident of the Senate*, pro tempore.

Approved, July 9, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS, *Preſident of the United States.*

For SALE.

The ſubſcriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 11th day of February next, on the premiſes, if fair, if not on the firſt fair day thereafter,

THAT valuable and beautiful plantation whereon he now lives, STRAWBERRY-HILL, ſituated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to the city of Waſhington, two miles from the former, and fifteen from the latter, containing 180 acres, with a ſufficient proportion of wood and meadow land; the ſoil is adapted to any kind of grain and tobacco. The ſituation is very high, and commands a view of ſix miles round, very healthy and well improved. A further deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe may view the premiſes. The terms of ſale are, the purchaſer to pay one third of the purchaſe money on the day of ſale. Bonds with good ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date, for the other two thirds, payable in one and two years. An indiſputable title and immediate poſſeſſion will be given.

SAMUEL J. COOLIDGE.

N. B. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Prince-George's county, December 7, 1798.

LAND for SALE.

I WILL SELL, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the HALF of a TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, adjoining the lands of Mr. NATHAN HARRIS; the whole tract containing *eleven hundred ſixty-one and a half acres.*

WILLIAM WALKER.

Annapolis, December 26, 1798.

MR. LEWIS NETH, merchant, of the city of Annapolis, and no perſon elſe, except myſelf, at my reſidence, is empowered to ſell "Doctor FENDALL'S COLUMBIAN ANTISCORBUTIC DENTIFRICE," with directions for uſing the ſame.

B. FENDALL.

In CHANCERY, December 22, 1798.

ORDERED, that the ſale made by THOMAS DUCKETT, truſtee, as ſtated in his report, of the real and perſonal property of BENJAMIN BELT, mortgaged to THOMAS O. WILLIAMS, ſhall be ratified, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn on or before the 1ſt day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette before the 4th day of January next.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

Joſeph Brewer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has lately opened ſtore in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, next door to Samuel Hutton, coach-maker, Corn-Hill-ſtreet, where he has for ſale an aſſortment of WET and DRY GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms to all thoſe who will favour him with their cuſtom.

Annapolis, December 17, 1798.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of SAMUEL BALDWIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, legally proved, for payment, on or before the firſt day of March, as the executor ſhall, on that day, finally ſettle up ſaid eſtate, and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment immediately, or ſuits will be brought againſt thoſe that fail, by w6

NICHOLAS BALDWIN, the ſurviving executor of ſaid Samuel Baldwin.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on Monday the 12th of this inſtant, a bright mulatto lad, about eighteen years of age, who ſays he is the property of WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Spotſylvania county, Virginia, and gives himſelf the name of RANDOLPH. His maſter is requeſted to come and pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold agreeably to law for his priſon fees.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

November 13, 1798.

By his Excellency
BENJAMIN OGLE,
Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that the dwelling house of Joshua Gist, of Frederick county, was, on the 17th instant, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, consumed by fire, and that some malicious person or persons are supposed to have wilfully set fire to the same; I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to issue this my proclamation, thereby offering a reward of one hundred dollars to any person who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof, so that he, she, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council.

In CHANCERY, December 15, 1798.

Ephraim Howard, Jacob Boyer, Thomas Beatty, and Robert Cumming, against *the heirs of Alexander Anderson.*

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain to Ephraim Howard, one of the complainants, the legal title and estate of and to a lot in the town of Liberty, in Frederick county, known by lot No. 38, for which Alexander Anderson, deceased, passed his bond of conveyance to Benjamin Musgrove, on the 7th day of March, 1786, which bond was assigned by the said Musgrove to Jacob Boyer and Thomas Beatty, two of the complainants, and by them assigned to the said Ephraim Howard, who also purchased the said lot from Robert Cumming, one other of the complainants, who was appointed a trustee of the said Musgrove; the bill states, that the said Anderson is dead, without leaving any heirs known of and capable of inheriting the said lot; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered and adjudged, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the 12th day of January next, to the intent that the heirs of the said Alexander Anderson may have notice of the present application, and be warned to appear in this court, on or before the 2d Tuesday of May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the subscriber's plantation, in Middle Neck, near Annapolis, about the middle of September last, a likely bay MARE, about thirteen and an half hands high, rising three years old, unbroke, neither docked or branded, nor has she any natural mark, except a small star in her forehead. Whoever takes up and brings home said mare shall receive the above reward, paid by

NINIAN PINKNEY, Jun.

December 15, 1798.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, near the Head of South river, in November last, a sorrel HORSE, with a bald face, and four white feet, thirteen and an half hands high, appears to be about thirteen years old, and is a natural pacer. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PHILIP HOPKINS.

December 15, 1798.

By the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.

THE Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice will sit from nine o'clock every morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
R. K. WATTS, Clk.

By the Committee of Claims.

THE Committee of Claims will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,
S. MAYNARD, Clk.

Isaiah Mankin,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has taken a counting-room in the east side of the house occupied by Messrs. Lemmon and Leverino, nearly opposite No. 2, Bowley's wharf, for the purpose of transacting business on commission, where all orders from the country or elsewhere will be thankfully received and duly executed, and flatters himself from an assiduous attention to business to meet the patronage of a generous public.

WE, the subscribers, do hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or trespassing in any manner whatever on our land from Short's Gut to Hackett's Point, as we are determined to put the law in force against all offenders.

JAMES MOSS,
JOHN MERRIKEN,
RICHARD MERRIKEN.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, for CASH, on Monday the 14th of January, at the dwelling house of the late Caleb Dorsey, on Elk-Ridge,

A NUMBER of negro men, women and children, oxen, a horse, &c.

ACSHA GWINN, Administratrix of
Edward Gwinn.

Baltimore, December 4, 1798.

In CHANCERY, December 10, 1798.

THE sale made by John Campbell and Henry H. Chapman, trustees, as stated in their report, of certain lands of William Smallwood, deceased, shall be confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the 20th day of January next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 11th day of said January.

Lot No. 8, of Monocacy Manor, 140 acres, is stated to have been sold at £.5 1 0 per acre; lot No. 9, of said Manor, 199 acres, at £.6 7 0; several tracts on Chickamuxon, containing between 475 and 582 acres, have been sold at £.5 per acre; Corbet Island, 14 acre, hath been sold for £.30 7 6.

True copy,
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late RICHARD SPRIGG, Esq; deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby required to bring them forward, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said estate are also required to make immediate payment, to w 6

SOPHIA MERCER, Executrix.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of capt. ROBERT SANDERS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more desired to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber for payment.

DAVID STEUART, Executor.

December 12, 1798.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROBERT STEUART, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are once more desired to make payment, or suits will commence against them to April term without respect to persons.

DAVID STEUART.

December 12, 1798.

ALL persons having any claims against Mr. GEORGE TUBMAN, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to send in their accounts, legally authenticated, within six months from this date, to Mr. William M'Pherson, and all those who are indebted to the estate will please to make payment to Mr. William M'Pherson, who is legally appointed to receive the same.

CHARLES TUBMAN, Executor.

November 26, 1798.

MADE his escape from gaol, early this morning, a bright mulatto lad named RANDOLPH, strait and well made, sprightly and active, sings well, and appears fond of spirituous liquors, he is about eighteen years of age, five feet seven inches high, has smooth, sandy, strait hair, and was handcuffed when he made his escape; he says he is the property of a William Johnson, of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, and was committed as a runaway by the name of Robert Muntz; he has been some months past in the vicinity of Allen's Fresh. Any person delivering him at this place shall receive a REWARD of TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable expences, from tf

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of
Charles county.

Indian-town, November 27, 1798.

Mr. GENERES

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL on the 14th of this month, he will teach the ladies on Fridays and Saturdays at ten o'clock in the morning, and three in the afternoon, and gentlemen at five in the evening; those who wish to become scholars will apply at Mr. Stevens's and Mr. Mayer's.

December 6, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BELT MULLIKIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, for settlement; and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

BENJAMIN H. MULLIKIN, Administrator
of Belt Mullikin, deceased.

Forks Patuxent.

HUGH M'GUIRE,

Opposite the Episcopal Church,

HAS received a quantity of Hare's best Philadelphia PORTER, now ready for delivery, at his bottling cellar, on the same terms as in Philadelphia or Baltimore; also Peter's best strong beer, spirituous liquors, &c. which he intends to be regularly supplied with, and dispose of for the most reduced prices.

N. B. Empty bottles bought.

Annapolis, December 4, 1798.

JUST IMPORTED;

And for sale by the Subscriber,

BEST white and brown hempen ticklenburgs, by the bale or piece; a few cases of Irish linens, assorted, from 14d. to 3s. sterling cost; white lead ground in oil; best London brown stout porter, in casks of about 6 dozen each; best cheese from the Pine dairy, with sundry other articles. I have a few pipes of the first quality London particular wine, imported 3 years since, is now 6 or 8 years old. Likewise about 30 pipes of old Cognac and Bourdeaux brandy, shipped in the Pomona in January last, which will be sold by the pipe, quarter cask, or gallon, by the 5 gallons at same price as by the cask.

A quantity of cordage, well assorted, from spun yarn, to 10 inch cables, with all kinds of white rope and lines, &c. 6 w

JAMES WILLIAMS.

November 7, 1798.

Charles Faris,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a few elegant chamber CLOCKS and Silver WATCHES of the first quality, Gold, Gilt and Steel Watch chains, Gold, Gilt and Scotch pebble seals, Holster and Pocket Pistols, with an assortment of Jewelry.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Silver.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from dealing with any of his slaves in any manner or way whatever without leave in writing from himself, or some one of his family; this notice he hopes will be attended to, as he is determined to put the law in force against any offender.

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

June 12, 1798.

BACON's LAWS

For Sale.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland may be had at this office.

The subscriber OFFERS for SALE the following property, in the city of Annapolis, viz.

THE house in School-street, where the subscriber formerly lived, now in possession of Mr. Richard Owen; a house in Church-street, formerly occupied as a cabinet-maker's shop, as this lot joins that of the dwelling house it would be very convenient either for a store or office; there are three other small tenements between this shop and Mr. Frazier's house which I will either sell or lease. The whole or any part of this property will be sold low. For terms apply to ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

West River, August 4, 1798.

I WILL sell my plantation, near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, for cash; the title to the property is solely in the subscriber, it is unnecessary to say any thing respecting it, as no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For terms of sale apply to John Randall, Esq; of the city of Annapolis.

JOSIAS W. KING.

Six Dollars Reward.

WAS lost, on the 3d instant, going from Annapolis to Upper-Marlborough, two silver CRUETS, belonging to a set of castors, old fashioned, they are marked E. T. in a cypher. Six dollars shall be paid to any person who will deliver them to Mr. Wharfe, in Annapolis, to Mr. Jessy Greenwell, in Upper-Marlborough, or three dollars for each of them. The silversmiths are desired to stop them in their hands if offered for sale.

November 4, 1798.

PEALE,

Portrait, Miniature and Landscape Painter,

In Mr. Johnson's house, on the Hill,

INFORMS those who may please to encourage him in the practice of his profession, that none but approved likenesses shall leave his house.

"Blest be the pencil! whose consoling pow'r,
Soothing soft friendship in her pensive hour,
Dispels the cloud, with melancholy fraught,
That absence throws upon her tender thought.
Blest be the pencil! whose enchantment gives
To wounded Love the food on which he lives:
Rich in this gift, tho' cruel ocean bear
The youth to exile from his faithful fair,
He in fond dreams hangs o'er her glowing cheek,
Still owns her present, and still hears her speak!"

NOTICE.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, the first of this instant, a small forrel MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, a blaze in her face, both hind feet white, and a mealy nose; no particular brand. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

R. GREENWELL.

November 18, 1798.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by virtue of an act, paſſed during the preſent ſeſſion of congreſs, ſo much of the act, entitled, "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—paſſed the third day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from ſettlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan-office and final ſettlement certificates, and indents of intereſt, is ſuſpended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

That on the liquidation and ſettlement of the ſaid certificates, and indents of intereſt, at the treaſury, the creditors will be entitled to receive certificates of funded three per cent. ſtock equal to the amount of the ſaid indents, and the arrearages of intereſt due on their ſaid certificates, prior to the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

That the principal ſums of the ſaid loan-office and final ſettlement certificates, with the intereſt thereon, ſince the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, will be diſcharged after liquidation at the treaſury, by the payment of intereſt and reimburſement of principal, equal to the ſums which would have been payable thereon, if the ſaid certificates had been ſubſcribed, purſuant to the acts making proviſion for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other ſums, equal to the market value of the remaining ſtock, which would have been created by ſuch ſubſcriptions as aforeſaid, which market value will be determined by the comptroller of the treaſury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the treaſury.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1798.

Public notice is hereby given,

PURSUANT to the act of congreſs, paſſed on the 12th day of June, 1798, entitled, "An act reſpecting loan-office and final ſettlement certificates, indents of intereſt, and the unfunded or regiſtered debt credited in the books of the treaſury."

1ſt. That on the application of the creditors reſpectively, or their legal attornies, at any time after the laſt day of December in the preſent year, the *principal ſums* of the unfunded or regiſtered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treaſury, or commiſſioners of loans, will be reimburſed at the treaſury of the United States.

2d. That intereſt upon the unfunded or regiſtered debts aforeſaid will ceaſe from and after the laſt day of December in the preſent year.

3d. That the creditors reſpectively will be entitled on requiſition to receive from the proper officers of the treaſury, certificates of funded three per cent. ſtock, equal to the arrearages of intereſt due on the debts aforeſaid prior to the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

By order of the board of commiſſioners of the ſinking fund,
EDWARD JONES, Sec'ry.

To be SOLD for CASH, or on long credit,

A FAMILY of SLAVES, conſiſting of a man, his wife, and their eight children, four boys and four girls, the eldeſt ſeventeen years of age, the youngeſt twelve months; the man is honeſt and ſober, a good gardener, a truſty market man, and handy at all work; the woman is an excellent plain cook, honeſt and ſober; the expence of ſo large a family in town, and the reluctance of the parents to have their children ſold, or even ſeparated from them, is the only reaſon of their being offered for ſale. To a good maſter in the country who would keep the family together, and manumit the female children at twenty-eight years of age, they will be diſpoſed of on eaſy terms,

PHILIP B. KEY.

Annapolis, October 6, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape out of Anne-Arundel county gaol, laſt evening, a negro man by the name of BEN, but commonly calls himſelf Ben Rogers, the property of JOHN H. STONE, Eſq; he is about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and chunky built; his cloathing is a dark ſhort coat, white kerſey jacket and breeches, white yarn ſtockings, and coarſe ſhoes, he has a ſcar over one of his eyes, and commonly wears his wool plaited. Whoever delivers the ſaid negro at the gaol aforeſaid ſhall be entitled to the above reward inſtead of ten dollars advertiſed by John Welch, Eſq; paid by

THOMAS W. HEWITT, Gaoler.

September 6, 1798.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1785; alſo one copy of the proceedings of the houſe of delegates of February ſeſſion, and two of June ſeſſion, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 17791 and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends preferring a petition to the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, at the next ſeſſion, for an act of inſolvency.

JOHN F. BEALL.

Charles county, November 1, 1798.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto ſlave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin viſage, about five feet four inches high, with long buſhy hair, has been in common uſed to houſe work, ſhe is a very good ſpinner, and, in fact, underſtands how to do any thing about a houſe; her cloaths are uncertain, as ſhe took with her more than one ſuit; ſhe has been ſeen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that ſhe may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any perſon that will bring her home, or ſecure her ſo that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

RAN away, on Tueſday the fourth inſtant, from the eſtate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, a ſtout black fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a quick pert way of ſpeaking; took with him ſundry cloathing, among them a coat and breeches of dark ſtriped elaſtic cloth, a white muſlinet waiſtcoat, and an old pair of corded breeches, a new ſmall round hat, bound, and a pair of black ſhoes; it is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for ſecuring him in the gaol of Baltimore, ſo that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater diſtance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

September 10, 1798.

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of HOPE MILLS, at the Head of Magothy river, are now ready to purchaſe wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to ſellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a conſtant ſupply of freſh ſuperfine flour, corn meal, and bran for ſale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills to accommodate thoſe who may come from a diſtance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat aſſortment of wet and dry goods, which they will ſell low for caſh or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward for apprehending the following negroes, and ſecuring them in gaol, ſo that I may get them, WILL, about ſixty years of age, of a dark complexion, and five feet ten or eleven inches high. TOM, about thirty-ſix or ſeven years of age, a dark mulatto, about ſix feet high, and well proportioned, and BETTY, a likely dark mulatto girl, about ſeventeen years of age; the laſt two call themſelves THOMAS, and all of them have been frequently ſeen in Annapolis, where I have reaſons to ſuppoſe they now are. The above reward ſhall be paid for apprehending the ſaid negroes, or ten dollars for either of them, and reaſonable charges if brought home. All perſons are forewarned from harbouring them at their peril. w4

JAMES MORRISS.

Charles county, September 25, 1798.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to diſcharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Charles county, November 1, 1798.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated on the Cheſapeake Bay, on the north ſide of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ſhips; the ſoil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of ſalt marſh; it abounds with fiſh, oyſters, and wild fowl, in their proper ſeaſons. This tract of land is ſituated on the Cheſapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other ſide, from its ſituation it can be incloſed with one hundred and fifty pannels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-houſe and two apple orchards. From the advantageous ſituation of this property it muſt be an object to perſons inclinable to purchaſe. For terms of ſale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the ſubſcriber on the Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county.

p15 tf LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

I WILL SELL, on moderate terms, ſeveral ſmall tracts of LAND, within two miles of the city of Annapolis. For terms apply to

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primroſe Hill, November 20, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thouſand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate ſurvey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is ſituate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the moſt valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and is watered with abundance of fine ſprings and ſtreams, ſufficient for any and every kind of water-works; the ſoil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to graſs. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to ſeven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchaſers diſpoſed to ſettle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittſburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-ſtones of any dimenſions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a ſuperior quality; there are alſo a great number of ſugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to ſettlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue ſtore of Mollan, Yeates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of ſale, and ſhould the land not be diſpoſed of at private ſale before Thurſday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at ſaid vendue ſtore, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewiſe offered for ſale, to wit: Evitt's Creek Reſt, containing four thouſand two hundred and ſixty-ſix acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the ſame diſtance from the Patowmack, will be ſold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not leſs than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thouſand eight hundred and ſeventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about ſeven miles from the town of Weſt-Port, which is at the mouth of ſaid creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good tan-yard erected, with ſundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; ſeveral grift and ſaw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchaſers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are ſeveral valuable ſeats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two ſmall tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing ſixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Creſap's-town; on this tract there is a ſmall ſettlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich ſoil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Deſire, containing fifty acres. Proſpect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Rain, containing fifty acres. Cheſnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Proſpect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Diſappointment, containing fifty acres. Diſpute, containing fifty acres. Rob's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the laſt mentioned tracts are among the firſt quality of lands in the county, and ſeveral of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will apply to Mr. George Deal, in Cumberland, who will ſhew the premiſes and make known the terms of ſale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick-town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not ſold at private ſale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be expoſed to public ſale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent ſprings, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Alſo will be ſold, at public ſale, on Friday the firſt day of June next, on the premiſes, the plantation where Thomas Jean now reſides, containing three hundred ſeven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a diſtillery, the ſtream being ſupplied by never failing cool ſprings, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is diſtant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about ſeventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in ſeveral counties in this ſtate, which I wiſh to diſpoſe of, and for the convenience of thoſe whom ſaid lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authoriſed to contract for, and will give notice, deſcribe, and ſhew the ſame, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Waſhington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worceſter county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorcheſter county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Eliſha Merryman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any perſons wiſhing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will pleaſe to apply to the perſons above named, or to the ſubſcriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

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